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REPORT

OF THE

Protector of Immigrants

FOR THE YEAR

1883.

CASTRIES;
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1884.

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ST. LUCIA.

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The Sixth Annual Report of the Protector of Immigrants.

CASTRIES, 16TH JUNE, 1884.

His Honour
C. C. KNOLLYS, Esquire,
Administrator of the Government.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Report of the Immigration Department of this Colony for the year 1883.

2. The subjoined Table shows the Indian Immigrant population under Indenture on the 31st December, 1883 :—

	Adults.		Minors.		Infants.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Alive on the 31st December 1882	324	158	25	12	74	594
Born in 1883					23	23
	324	158	25	12	97	616
Died in 1883	8	3			7	18
	316	155	25	12	90	598
Absconded in 1883	1	1				2
	315	154	25	12	90	596
Sent to India		3				3
Alive on 31st December, 1883	315	151	25	12	90	593

3.—These figures show the Birth-rate for 1883 to have been 3.87 per cent, and the Death-rate 2.92 per cent. The Birth-rate was thus considerably lower than the average for the preceding four years, which was 5.22 per cent. But there was little appreciable difference in the comparison of the Death-rates, 2.79 per cent being the four years' average, and 2.92 per cent the rate for 1883. The natural increase was trifling, being only .84 per cent. But without gibbeting those who are to be blamed for this, I shall give honour to whom it is due, and say, that the lot by the *Chetah*, numbering 238, presented 18 babies, making 7.56 per cent of Births, and lost 10 souls, making 3.9 per cent of Deaths, and thus showed an increase for the year of 3.36 per cent.

4.—I have discontinued inserting in the first (the preceding) Table the number of time-expired Coolies. The numbers are roughly taken by the Police, and are not accurate enough for a Table. But assuming the figures given last year, 426, and deducting 91, who were sent to India in the *Jumna*, there were probably 335 in the colony on the 31st December. In like manner, I had no means of ascertaining with accuracy the number of dis-indentured Coolies, those, viz: that arrived in the *Leonidas* in 1878. But as I left them in 1882 numbering 631, it is fair enough to consider that they kept up their annual natural increase, 1.75 per cent, and were 642 strong in 1883. So that the total strength of Indians may be put down approximately at 1570 souls.

5—The Indenture term of the *Chetah* Coolies has now almost expired, and I shall give, as I did in the case of the *Leonidas* lot, the sum of their vital statistics for nearly five years :—

In 1879 there arrived in the *Chetah* 221 souls, and in 1883 the number stood at 245; showing a natural increase of 24, that is, 10.86 per cent, or 2.17 per cent per annum.

6.—The incidents of the year were more numerous and varied than usual. One transfer was made for peace sake, a man being removed from one estate to another belonging to the same proprietor. There were two cases of absconding. One of the cases took the interesting form of elopement. Two Coolies chopped their wives almost to death. And black murder was perpetrated. A time-expired Coolie was set upon in open day on the broad highway by three indentured Coolies, and beaten to death

with sticks. A Creole instigated them to the deed, and stood by and saw the diabolical act consummated. Yet the jury that convicted the Coolies, whitewashed the Creole. The Coolies deserved their punishment (three years' penal servitude); but it is to be hoped that such disparity of sentences will not be repeated. Another murder occurred. A Coolie, who stood high in his employer's opinion, and was the trusted messenger to Castries for the weekly amounts to pay the labourers on the estate, was waylaid and robbed and murdered. Although the Government immediately offered a reward of £100 for information that would lead to the discovery and conviction of the murderer, no clue has yet been found. Early in the year, the Coolies who arrived in the *Leonidas* in 1873 completed their five years' term of Indentured service. The bulk of them remained on their estates, a fair evidence of general good treatment. The last incident was the despatch to Calcutta in the *Jumna, via* Demerara, of 91 time-expired Coolies and their families, and four others (1 by the *Leonidas* and 3 by the *Bann*) permanently incapacitated for work. The first named Coolies had arrived in the Colony in 1859, 1860, and 1861, and after completing their industrial residence of ten years, had taken a bounty of £8 on condition of remaining other 8 years in St. Lucia. A good many of them were old and thoroughly worn out; but as they pressed for their return passage, to which the Government was pledged, their request was complied with.

7.—The want of Coolies was very severely felt during the year. Even the Central Sugar Factory, in which the Government is deeply interested by the possession of many shares, failed to take off a portion of its crop. To add to the distress, a regular exodus of the people to Panama took place; and when, about the last month of the year, 230 persons went away in a single steamer, something like a panic began to appear. Happily for the Colony, this stream of Emigration was suddenly checked. Fever broke out in Panama, followed by deaths, and the people have been returning by forties and fifties a month.

8.—The question of the continued importation of Indians is surrounded by many difficulties. If I am not mistaken, one of the greatest enemies we have to contend with is the keen competition of the Tea growers of Assam and British Burmah. Their recruiters offer a rupee (1s. 7½d.) per day and a short service of six months. It seems to me that the time has come when our recruiters must bid somewhat higher than heretofore; offer, say, 1s. 3d. instead of 1s. the present rate for a man, and 1s. instead of 9d. for a woman. A suggestion of advance in wages when Sugar is fetching a lower price than ever before, looks like unwisdom. But what is the alternative? Without the reliable labour of the Coolies or other importations, sugar cultivation in St. Lucia cannot be carried on. And I think there is a determination to fight Beet-root and Bounties to the bitter end.

9.—Connected with the last subject is the question of Re-indenture. I am decidedly in favour of this arrangement. It is most profitable for the planter, and most advantageous for the Coolies. The seasoned, five-year Coolie, is nearly on a par of efficiency with the Creole, and under Re-indenture his labour can be depended on from day to day. To the Coolie, again, Re-indenture means the active and constant surveillance of the Immigration Office, that is, continued good health. 'Tis but twelve months since the Coolies by the *Leonidas* were freed from indentured service. I did not look for it, but I could not help seeing it, that Coolies of this lot, who used to be in excellent health under indenture became anæmic, with abundance of ulcers. This would not have been the case, had these Coolies been re-indentured. In view of this two-fold advantage, then, I say, that every means should be employed to promote the system of Re-indenture. Such a system, doubtless, involves additional cost. The Coolie has a claim to compensation for the sacrifice of his liberty, and he has a claim for higher wages, because he is no longer a delicate Asiatic, but a seasoned and efficient labourer. But the additional cost will be well spent money, giving most satisfactory returns.

10.—The Coolies have been a good deal grieved at being compelled to pay the Road Tax. This is an impost of six shillings a year, laid on every male above 16 years old, who has resided two years in the colony. The amount is neither burdensome nor unreasonable. But the Coolie finds it hard to take six shillings from his purse of twine, especially as he had no knowledge of such a tax when he was engaged in India. It will be most gratifying to them to learn that, by a recent Act of the Legislative Council, Coolies under indenture are to be exempted from paying Road Tax. It would have been a greater boon and more graceful, if the exemption had been extended to their whole term of residence in the Colony. It may be reasonably hoped that this will be the case. The exemption now granted is, no doubt, a substantial relief. But I venture to believe it is merely a first instalment, and that the second and final one will quickly follow, sweeping away the impost altogether.

11.—Intemperance is a vice the Coolies very soon give way to. And I have noticed that fighting among the men and cruelties inflicted on wives prevail most on estates possessing grog shops, or near to towns or villages. The plea for grog shops on estates is that they attract labourers. Men seem to overlook the fact that, if grog shops bring in a few straggling Creoles, they demoralise the Coolies who are imported for the express purpose of securing reliable labourers. It is of course impossible to prevent Coolies buying rum at towns or villages situated close to the estates on which they are located. But it may be wise to forbid a proprietor to set up a grop shop within two miles of an estate on which he has Coolies, and I can cite an excellent example set by the Honourable William Russell, of Demerara, whose enlightened self-interest has made him refuse £300 a year for permission to keep a grog shop on one of his estates, The time may come when it will be the duty of the Protector of Immigrants here to refuse Coolies to estates having grog shops. Already there is a provision in the law that no coolie shall be more than two miles off his estate without a pass. This provision would be specially salutary if rigidly enforced in the interests of temperance. It is true, in a measure, that we can not make people sober by an Act of Parliament. But that is no reason why what can be done by legislation, should not be done; and there is all the difference in the world between failure to secure absolute prevention of an evil, and putting every facility in the way of promoting that evil.

12.—It will not be deemed out of place to introduce here a few sentences, setting forth succinctly the condition of the Coolies in regard to earnings and general comfort. In all Annual Reports, I have given, in Table A, a summation of the earnings of the Coolies. The special object of the publication of Table A was to show that the contract shilling for a man and the contract nine pence for a woman were always reached, year by year. For purposes of classification I had to work by averages; and, that there should be no ground for an accusation that I had made too favourable a representation, I took into the calculation every Coolie provided he had laboured not less than twenty days in a year. Now, where the lots are small, as most of ours are, totalling, say, twelve or fifteen each, a single man having done only twenty days' work, seriously damages the average of the lot. This has been overlooked, and an idea has been formed that the Coolies in St. Lucia are not doing well in the matter of money making. This is an error. None of the Annual Reports that reach me from the large Coolie-employing Colonies in the West Indies give a Table like mine. Hence I can exhibit no comparison with any of our neighbours. But I am in a position to state that in Demerara the Coolie works little more than four days a week, whereas in St. Lucia he does not work less than five days, and in crop time (nearly half the year) six days. At the rate of the contract shilling all the year round, the comparison would thus be in favour of St. Lucia. But during crop, many coolies earn from 1s. 6d. to 2s a day,—a very material addition. If we consider a Coolie's cost of living to be 6d. a day,—a very liberal allowance, 4d. being probably the more correct figure,—he has a substantial sum to lay by With a free house, as much garden ground as he cares to cultivate, and medical attendance and medicines free, the lot of the Coolie in St. Lucia is very many removes above his condition in his native land. Other evidences that the Coolies are doing well, are quite at hand. They have horses, cows, pigs, and other stock. As they are gaining confidence in the Savings Bank, they are using it more and more freely. Since 1879, more than 100 have made deposits. Many have withdrawn their deposits to engage in profitable speculations, no doubt. But on the 31st December there were 50 depositors, having amounts varying from £30 downwards and showing an aggregate of £454 in deposit. The interest, 3 per cent, is small. But the Coolies are particularly taught that the Savings Bank is not to make money for them, but to keep their money safe. How they use the Savings Bank is shewn in the following Table. Taking no account of withdrawals, the deposits were

In 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 9	1	0
1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	1	0
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	3	0
1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	11	0
1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	19	0
and 4 months in 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	2	0

But the depositors form only a small part of the well-to-do Coolies; and those who have most are not depositors at all. Thus, a Coolie by the *Chetah* earned in 4 years and 8 months £94 14s. 2d., and never deposited a shilling Another, by the same ship, earned in the same time £55 13 8, and has £10 in deposit. These facts and figures will, I trust, set at rest any doubt that may have arison regarding the pecuniary condition of the Coolies here. And I need add but one remark, namely, the Coolies have great comfort in their houses. As I ride over the island from end to end, wherever I see the best labourers cottages or ranges of houses, I know them to be the improved dwellings of the Coolies.

13. I am glad to be able to report that the indent for 525 Adult Coolies, sent on in 1882 is under execution, and that the steamer *Bracadaile* has been chartered to bring them. The *Bracadaile* may be looked for in the end of June. Another indent for 349 was sent on in 1883, and this lot may reach us in September. Besides these, a ship load of 500 Chinese has been ordered, and there is some likelihood that this shipment may arrive in July. The addition of 1574 adult labourers to the working force of the Colony will take gloom from many countenances.

14.—The freight by the steamer *Bracadaile* is £2 per head higher than we have ever paid. A thousand pounds of additional outlay on a single shipload is a serious matter, and if succeeding steamers are to be chartered at similar rates, the cost of the introduction of Coolies will be excessive. But this is not the only objection to importing Coolies in steam vessels. At present, the voyage round the Cape in sailing ships occupies ordinarily thirteen weeks. The bracing sea breeze and excellent feeding during the long voyage do the Coolies an immensity of good. In the steamers the time of the voyage will be reduced by one half, and the people will be exposed to the distressing heat of the Red Sea. I shall never therefore expect to receive them in the same condition as from sailing ships. But further, when cholera breaks out in a sailing ship, the people not only recover, but the long voyage after the outbreak renders it practically impossible for the Coolies to bring the plague with them to their destination. But when the voyage is reduced from thirteen to six weeks, the risk of importing cholera with the Coolies becomes a well defined probability. There is a real danger that the cholera germs, whatever these may be, may survive the remainder of the short voyage, with consequences I need not detail.

15.—The balance to the credit of the Immigration Fund on the 31st of December was £8460, besides money in the Crown Agents' hands for defraying the expenses of recruiting in India.

The usual Tables are appended.

I have &c., &c., &c.,

R. P. CROPPER,

Protector of Immigrants.

TABLE A

TABLE showing the Work and Wages of Indentured Indian Immigrants on 25 Estates for the Year ended 31st December 1883.

ESTATES.	MEN.											WOMEN.										
	Period	No. of Men.	Total Days	Average days of each	Ditto per week.	Total Earnings	Average Earnings of each	Ditto per week	Days Earnings of each.	Period	No. of Women	Total Days	Average days of each	Ditto per week.	Total Earnings	Average Earnings of each	Ditto per week.	Days Earnings of each.
	Year					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Year					£ s. d.	£ s. d	s. d.	s. d.
Anse Canot	5th	8	1868	233	4.49	112 10 9	14 1 4	5 4¾	1 2½	5th	7	976	139	2.68	41 7 3	5 18 2	2 3¼	0 10
do.	3rd	10	1295	129	2.49	71 10 6	7 3 0	2 9	1 1¼	3rd	3	433	144	2 77	16 12 10	5 10 11	2 1½	0 9
Anse Galet	3rd	8	1440	180	3.4	74 14 6	9 6 9	3 7	1 0¼	3rd	2	485	242	4.6	18 4 1	9 2 0	3 6	0 9
Balembouche	3rd	11	2273	206	3.9	114 11 4	10 8 3	4 0	1	3rd	4	687	171	3.3	25 15 7	6 8 10	2 5¾	0 9
Beauchamp	3rd	10	2253	225	4.3	117 2 4	11 14 2	4 6	1	3rd	3	503	167	3.2	20 10 4	6 16 9	2 7¼	0 9½
5 Belle Vue	5th	8	1446	180	3.4	73 12 11	9 4 1	3 6½	1	5th	4	555	138	2 6	22 5 2	5 11 3	2 1½	0 8½
do.	3rd	8	1361	170	3.2	69 1 3	8 12 8	3 3¾	1	3rd	2	259	129	2 4	10 3 10	5 1 11	1 11½	0 9¼
Cannelles	3rd	7	1217	173	3 3	67 12 1	9 13 2	3 8¼	1 1½	3rd	2	192	96	1.8	7 13 9	3 16 10	1 5½	0 9½
Choc	3rd	10	2093	209	4.	111 1 7	11 2 2	4 3¼	1 0½	3rd	4	834	208	4	32 12 5	8 3 1	3 1½	0 9¼
Crown Lands	4th	28	5168	184	3.5	269 19 3	9 12 10	3 8½	1 0¼	4th	14	2090	149	2.6	86 10 3	6 3 7	2 6¾	0 9¾
Des Gatieres	5th	8	1572	196	3.7	78 12 6	9 15 6	3 9¾	1	5th	5	1015	203	3.9	38 1 9	7 12 4	2 11	0 9
10 Deux Amis	5th	4	799	199	3.8	45 8 2	10 17 0	4 2	1 1	5th	4	651	162	3 1	25 12 4	6 8 1	2 5¼	0 9½
Do.	3rd	3	586	195	3.7	32 18 8	10 19 6	4 2½	1 1½	3rd	1	233	233	4.5	8 19 2	8 19 2	3 6	0 9
Esperance	5th	5	1201	240	4 6	64 13 10	12 18 11	4 11¾	1 0½	5th	4	705	176	3.4	26 11 6	6 12 10	2 6½	0 9
do.	3rd	2	418	209	4.	21 19 10	10 19 11	4 2¾	1 0½	3rd	1	209	209	4.	7 17 0	7 17 0	3 0	0 9
Fonds	5th	7	1731	247	4.7	97 11 3	13 13 9	5 4¼	1 1½	5th	4	846	211	4.	40 13 0	10 3 3	3 10¾	0 11½
do.	3rd	7	1669	238	4.5	94 10 5	13 10 0	5 2¼	1 1½	3rd	4	795	198	3.8	39 6 11	9 16 8	3 9½	0 11¼
Jalousie	5th	5	1127	225	4.3	58 11 0	11 14 2	4 6	1 0¼	5th	3	562	187	3.6	21 1 6	7 0 6	2 8¼	0 9
do	3rd	3	514	171	3.2	25 18 0	8 12 8	3 3¼	1	3rd	1	121	121	2.3	4 11 0	4 11 0	1 9	0 9
Malgretout	5th	5	1107	221	4 2	56 13 1	11 6 7	4 4¼	1 0¼	5th	2	537	268	5.1	20 4 0	10 2 0	3 10½	0 9
do.	3rd	3	405	135	2.6	20 11 0	6 17 0	2 7¼	1	3rd	1	193	193	3 7	7 4 11	7 4 11	2 9¼	0 9
15 Marquis	5th	12	2682	223	4 3	146 16 9	12 4 8	4 8¼	1 1	5th	8	1377	172	3.3	51 13 1	6 9 1	2 5¾	0 9
do.	3rd	13	2868	220	4.2	154 3 4	11 17 2	4 6½	1 0¾	3rd	4	616	154	2.9	23 2 4	5 15 7	2 2½	0 9
Mt. Lezard	5th	7	1504	215	4.1	76 8 3	10 18 3	4 2¼	1	5th	5	767	153	2.9	30 2 1	6 0 5	2 3¼	0 9¾
Morne Courbaril	3rd	4	652	163	3.1	35 1 0	8 15 3	3 4¼	1 0¾	3rd	3	406	135	2.6	16 8 7	5 9 6	2 1¼	0 9½
Pointe Sable	5th	3	677	225	4.3	36 5 4	12 1 9	4 7¼	1 0¾	5th	2	452	226	4.3	18 2 3	9 1 1	3 5¼	0 9½
Ressource 4th	5th	9	1526	169	3 2	99 2 7	11 0 2	4 2¾	1 2¾	5th	5	457	91	1.7	18 9 10	3 13 11	1 5	0 9¾
do.	3rd	13	1490	114	2.2	82 10 5	6 6 11	2 5¼	1 1½	3rd	4	329	82	1 5	12 12 4	3 3 1	1 2½	0 9
20 Retraite	3rd	7	1434	205	3,9	76 4 0	10 17 10	4 2¼	1 0½	3rd	3	425	141	2.7	15 18 11	5 6 3	2 5	0 9
Réunion	5th	10	1895	189	3.6	97 1 7	9 14 1	3 8¾	1 0¼	5th	7	1049	149	2 8	39 6 9	5 12 4	2 1¾	0 9
Réunion de Gaillard ..	5th	8	1625	203	3.9	88 6 4	11 0 9	4 2¾	1 1	5th	4	620	155	3.	26 10 2	6 12 6	2 6¼	0 10½
Rivière Dorée	3rd	7	1430	204	3 9	71 10 6	10 4 4	3 11	1	3rd	2	388	194	3.7	14 11 0	7 5 6	2 9½	0 9
Roseau	3rd	55	9996	181	3.4	514 14 11	9 7 2	3 7	1 0¼	3rd	23	4158	180	3.4	155 19 3	6 15 7	2 7¾	0 9
25 Ruby	5th	3	686	228	4.4	43 2 11	14 7 7	5 6¼	1 3	5th	2	269	134	2.5	10 2 1	5 1 0	1 11¼	0 9

B.

RETURN showing the Number of Births among the Indentured Indian Immigrants during the year 1883.

Districts	Immigrant Population	Number of Births	Rate per 1000
1st	212	6	28·33
2nd	177	10	56 49
3rd	97	1	10·30
4th	107	6	56 07
	593	23	38 78

C.

RETURN showing the Number of Deaths among the Indentured Indian Immigrants during the year 1883.

Date	Deaths				Total	Indian Population.	Rate per 1000	Cause of Death	Place of Death	Place of Indenture.
	Adult		Non. Adult	Inft.						
	M	F								
1883								FIRST DISTRICT		
Feb. 20				1	1			Debility	Gen. Hosp.	Marquis
„ 21				1	1			do.	Marquis	do.
„ 24		1			1			Bronchitis	Gen. Hosp.	do.
Mar. 11		1			1			Anaemia	do.	do.
„ 19				1	1			Debility	Marquis	do.
„ 25	1				1			Diarrhoea	Gen. Hosp.	Crown Lands
Aug. 10	1				1			Phthisis	do.	Roseau
Oct. 5				1	1			Debility	Marquis	Marquis
„ 8	1				1			Dysentery	do.	do.
Dec. 18	1				1			Bronchitis	Gen. Hosp.	Roseau
	4	2	0	4	10	218	45·87	SECOND DISTRICT.		
Feb. 14				1	1			Debility	Souf. Hosp.	Deux Amis
June 12		1			1			Heart Disease	do.	Ruby
		1		1	2	187	10·69	THIRD DISTRICT.		
Nov. 22	1				1	98	10·20	Dysentery	Vieux-F. Hosp.	Belle Vue
								FOURTH DISTRICT.		
Jany. 7				1	1			Dentition	Dennery Hosp.	Ressource
June 20			1		1			Dropsy	Gen. Hosp.	do.
Aug. 22	1				1			Fever	Ressource	do.
Nov. 3	1				1			Phthisis	Gen. Hosp.	Anse Canot
Dec 30	1				1			Pneumonia	Dennery Hosp.	Ressource
	3	0	1	1	5	113	44.24			
	8	3	1	6	18	616	29·22			

"Infant" means a Child not older than two years.

D.

Analysis of Causes and Localities of Deaths.

No.	DISEASES.	DISTRICTS. I.	II.	III.	IV.	TOTAL.
1	Anaemia	1				1
2	Bronchitis	2				2
3	Debility	4	1			5
4	Dentition		1		1	1
5	Diarrhoea	1	1			1
6	Dysentery	1		1		2
7	Dropsy				1	1
8	Fever				1	1
9	Heart Disease		1			1
10	Phthisis	1			1	2
11	Pneumonia				1	1
		10	2	1	5	18

E and F—The destruction by fire in January destroyed all the Records of the General Hospital.

G.

RETURN showing the Number of Indian Immigrants (Indentured) treated in the Soufriere Hospital during the half year ended June 30th, 1883.

DISEASES.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Under Treatment.
of Respiratory Organs	11			
„ Digestive Organs	28	2		
„ Genito-Urinary Organs	2	4		
„ Circulatory System		3	1	1
„ Nervous System				
„ Skin	6	1		
„ Eye	2			
Fever	65			4
Ulcers	20			
Wounds	8			
Fractures				
Dislocations				
Accouchements	2			
Rheumatism	2	1		
Miscellaneous	8	1		1

GEO. POWELL DOYLE.

Colonial Asst, Surgeon.

H.

RETURN showing the Number of Indian Immigrants (Indentured) treated in the Soufriere Hospital during the Half Year ending 31st December, 1883.

DISEASES.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Under treatment.
of Respiratory Organs	2			
„ Digestive Organs	8	1		1
„ Genito-Urinary Organs	6	2		
„ Circulatory System	4	3		1
„ Nervous System	1	1		
„ Skin	1			
„ Eye				
Fever	43	2		4
Ulcers	10			
Wounds	3			
Fractures				
Dislocations				
Accouchements				
Rheumatism	3			
Miscellaneous...	8	1		

GEORGE POWELL DOYLE,
Col. Assist. Surgeon, Second District.

K.

RETURN of Indentured Immigrants admitted to the Vieux Fort Hospital for the half year ending 30th June, 1883.

DISEASES, &c.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Under treatment
Malarial Fever	74			1
Ulcers	6			4
Diseases of Digestive System	10			1
„ Respiratory System	1			1
„ Skin	7			
Wounds	3			1
Contusions	3			
Scald	1			
Abscesses	5			
Rheumatic Affections	4			
Debility	3			1
For Confinement	4			
Children born in Hospital	3			
Nil	29			

S. FITZGERALD PROCTOR,
Colonial Assistant Surgeon.

L.

RETURN of Indentured Immigrants admitted to the Vieux Fort Hospital for the Half Year ending 31st December, 1883.

DISEASES, &c.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remain.
Malarial Fever	57			2
Ulcers	7			1
Diseases of Digestive Organs...	4		1	
" Respiratory "	6			
" Genito-Urinary "	1			
" Spleen "	1			
" Nervous System	1			
" Skin	2			
" Eye				1
Wounds	2			1
Contusions	1			
Abscesses	4			
Rheumatic Affections	2			
Debility				1
Chigoes	1			
Syphilis	2			
Nil	7			

S. FITZGERALD PROCTOR,
Colonial Assistant Surgeon.

M.

IMMIGRANTS Return of cases treated in Dennery Hospital from January to June inclusive 1883.

DISEASES.	No. Cured.	No. Relieved.	No. of Deaths.	Under treatment.
Diseases of the Lungs	5	2	—	1
do. do. do Heart	...	3	—	1
do. do. do Digestive Organs	15	...	—	1
do. do. do Genito-urinary Organs	7	..	—	1
do. do. do Skin	4	...	—	—
Intermittent fever	61	...	—	2
Continued fever	7	...	—	—
Worm fever	17	..	—	1
Rheumatism	2	...	—	1
Contusions	11	...	—	—
Ulcers	20	..	—	1
Convulsions	1	...	—	—
Scorbutic affection	1	—	—	—
Debility	1	...	—	—
Epilepsy	...	2	—	—

V. TAPONE,
Col. Assist. Surgeon.

N.

IMMIGRANTS Return of cases treated in the Dernery Hospital from July to December inclusive 1883.

DISEASES,	No. cured.	No. Relieved.	No. of Deaths	Undertreatment.
Diseases of the Heart	...	2	1	...
do. do. do Genito-urinary Organs	3	...	...	...
do. do. do Digestive Organs	13	...	...	1
do. do. do Lungs	28	1	0	1
do. do. do Skin	2	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	6	...	...	...
Anæmia	4	...	...	...
Contusions	3	—	...	...
Wounds	2	...	...	1
Dislocation	1	...	...	...
Abscess	5	..	...	...
Intermittent fever	51	...	...	...
Continued fever...	8	...	...	...
Worm fever	5	...	...	...
Rheumatism	7	...	...	...
Ulcers	11	...	...	...
Neuralgia	2	...	...	...
Debility...	2	...	...	...

V. TABONE,
Col. Assist. Surgeon,

O.

RETURN showing the Number of Complaints brought before the Stipendiary Magistrates by Employers against Indentured Indian Immigrants during the year 1883.

Districts	No. of Cases	Nature of Complaint	Non-Conviction	Conviction		Punishment.
I.	65	Absence from Work	26	39	3	2/ and costs, or 3 days H. L.
					1	3/ " 3 " "
					11	5/ " 7 " "
					2	7/ " 7 " "
					5	8/ " 7 " "
					6	10/ " 7 " "
					4	20/ " 14 " "
					1	30/ " 20 " "
					4	7 " "
					2	14 " "
	52	Refuse to Work	11	41	4	Costs
					1	4/ and "
					10	5/ " or 5 days H.L.
					2	8/ " 7 " "
					16	10/ " 7 " "
					8	20/ " 14 " "
	6	Persuading others to leave work.	6			
	3	Desertion	2	1		10/ and costs or 7 days H. L.
	3	Creating a disturbance.	1	2		10/ costs or 14 days H.L.
	1	Assault.	1			
	130		47	83		
II.	2	Abs. from Work.	1	1		11/8 or 1 week H.L.
	1	Refuse to Work.	1			
	1	Desertion.		1		40/ 1 month H. L.
	1	Misconduct		1		23/ 14 days H. L.
	5		2	3		
III.	16	Refuse to Work.	7	9	1	12/
					4	10 days H.L.
					4	14 days H.L.
	2	Desertion		2		1 month H. L.
	1	Assault		2		10/
	19		7	12		
	154		56	98		

P.

RETURN showing the Number of Complaints brought before the Stipendiary Magistrates by Indentured Indian Immigrants against their Employers during the year 1883.

District	No. of Cases.	Nature of Complaint.	Non-Conviction.	Conviction	Punishment
I	1	Withholding Wages...	1		
	15	Assault	15		
	16		16		
II	2	Assault & Beat ..	2		
	1	Abet to Beat... ...	1		
	3		3		
III	1	Assault		1	10/.
	20		19	1	

Q.

STATEMENT of the Rates of Wages, Prices of Food, and other matters affecting the condition of the Indian Immigrants in this Colony in the year 1883.

WAGES.

Field Labour—By Time.

Men..... .... 1 shilling per day of 9 hours
Women .... 9 pence " "

Field Labour—By Task.

Holing—100 to 150 holes .... 1 shilling
Cross-holing—80 to 90... .... do
Weeding—130 to 160 ... . do
Cutting—200 .... do
A woman's task is 1/5th to 1/4th less than a man's... .... 9 pence
Time usually occupied ... . 6 to 7 hours

In the Mill.

Men—1 shilling per day of 9 hours, with 3d to 6d extra for .... Breakfast hour
Women—9 pence, with 2d to 3d extra for .... do. 6o.

The extra is given to keep the Mill going continuously; but the labourers are allowed, one by one, to take a hasty meal.

In the Boiling House.

Men—1 shilling and six pence, or two shillings, when the work is carried far into night.
Stock-keepers, Carters, &c. .... 1 shilling per day
Children engaged in light work earn... .... from 3d to 6d per day
With all extras an Immigrant can earn 2/6 a day; but this is not frequently done.
The Task of the Creole labourer is larger than that of the Indian, and the pay is higher.
Where the Immigrant (male) earns 1/., the Creole earns 1/3, and where the Immigrant (female) earns 9d., the Creole earns 10d.